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Immediate Reactions of "Disavowal by Infence."

How far the proposed settlement of the Lusitania case falls short of the hopes and expectations entertained in Washington and throughout the country the subjoined sentence, portraying the uneasiness that now possesses official minds, sufficiently discloses:

"The supporters of the Administration realize that the settlement may be interpreted unfavorably in some quarters, and that it is likely to become a political issue, but they believe that the country will support the President in the course that he has taken."

In other words, the Administration, after nine months of negotiation, has consented to adjust the grave questions resulting from the murder of American citizens in a manner that requires explanation and invites controversy. In place of the explicit admission of illegality for which the nation was led to look confidently, phraseology is to be employed which will require "interpretation"; that is, by the citation of which each party to the controversy will be able to convince its sympathizers that it has achieved a diplomatic triumph in this memorable dispute.

Mr. Wilson has kept the peace. This is the outcome of the policy of "strict accountability," in the prosecution of which no "word or act" was to be omitted in the defense of "the indisputable principle" which was at stake. Words, indeed, we have had; and "strict accountability" has become the subject of a debate which the Administration may close in its diplomatic aspect but which it obviously recognizes will continue with increasing acrimony in its domestic phases.

Until the text agreed upon by Germany and the United States is published discussion of the agreement and its effect on the rights of neutrals may appropriately be deferred. But the shadow it casts is plain to be seen in Washington, where the political consequences of the impending composition are the cause of undisguised anxiety.

A Vantage Ground for Woman.

Reliable investigations undertaken in some of the belligerent countries in Europe, especially in Germany, convey the information that many vocations which were entirely filled by men before the war are now assumed by women; for example, posts as conductors on transportation lines and clerks in the postal and other departments of the Government. The economic relations of the sexes must therefore be entirely changed after the cessation of hostilities; and whatever may be the readjustment of these relations there is no doubt that the economic position of women in Germany will be advanced.

Now comes the investigation of the Prussian Government upon the average age of the population of that country, based upon the censuses of 1875, 1890 and 1900, which is referred to in a recent letter from the Berlin correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The research was made along very definite lines, so that the years of life of every class were obtained and by multiplying these by the population figures fairly reliable statistics were obtained. The average ages in Prussia were:

Year.	Population.	Total years of life.	Average age.
1875.....	12,856,212	322,176,569	26.18
1890.....	14,721,353	384,515,359	26.13
1900.....	16,990,271	443,683,564	26.11
1910.....	18,870,190	524,238,547	28.35

nance of women in vocational activities, especially in the postal department, in which women by reason of their requiring lower wages had been substituted for discharged soldiers, who hitherto had been privileged in the obtaining of appointments. The agitation appears to have been suppressed by the opening of the war.

Considering the facts cited above, the vantage ground obtained by women in Germany at the present time will doubtless strengthen their position and unfortunately increase the antagonism which existed toward feminism before the war.

The Value of Military Discipline.

Now that President Wilson has defined the reasons for the urgency of preparedness, now that he has pictured in eloquent and convincing terms the unhappy reign of might over right as exemplified in the titanic struggle of Europe, the Congress must realize that weakness is not a theory but a condition to be met at once with the utmost directness of action. Shall we take counsel of contemporaneous history as it is being enacted before our own eyes or adhere to the mossgrown ideas of yore, or adopt a middle course by achieving the ends of protection against the probable coming rule of power with the least sacrifice of individual liberty and of the precious ideals transmitted into our keeping by a noble ancestry?

Various plans for meeting the issue now squarely put before us have been proposed, namely, a large increase of the regular army; increase of the number and efficiency of the National Guard; a continental army made efficient by intermittent brief periods of training extending over several years; and universal military service devolving upon all males in proper physical condition, similar to that of Switzerland or Australia. That the latter is the choice of our military heads has been made plain enough to committees of Congress and in published statements.

Two able articles by Mr. Raymond Fosbick in recent issues of the *Outlook* discussing the value of real military training for the development of the highest and most serviceable citizenship merit attention. The author points out that while our heritage of freedom is the more precious there is real danger in adhering to the belief that discipline and regulation according to the German ideal have no place in the life of a free people. As Mr. H. G. Wells has aptly said, "While American life is aggregated and chaotic, German life is evolved and organized with a real and sustaining conception." The capacity of the Germans for team work is ascribable to their schools and army.

While Mr. Fosbick expressed the thought of every free American in despising passive submission of the majority to autocratic leadership and to the mere formalism of military training, he dwells with impressive logic upon the far-reaching effects of universal military service upon the individual citizen, whom it teaches the value of cooperation with his fellows. The recruit who comes raw and untrained physically and mentally to the army, emerges from it an alert, snappy, upstanding soldier, not a mere cogwheel, but part and parcel of a perfect machine to work out the destiny of his country in peace and war. Indeed he comes to regard himself as an individual who makes the State, and he is for that reason willing to live or die for it.

Our antagonism to temporary subjection of our will to autocratic authority is rooted in our noble traditions. But when we express disapproval of the Germans for adhering to-day to the feudalism of Frederick the Great, we forget that we too are guilty of adhering to-day to the political creeds of the eighteenth century, and of not realizing that undisciplined, loosely organized democracy may not withstand the onslaught of a compact brotherhood inspired by patriotism and welded together by an iron discipline.

The value of military discipline is illustrated by the statement of a Düsseldorf manufacturer who said that "organization is not difficult in German industries, because the men come to us mentally adjusted for our work; they seem to fall into their proper places." An American illustration is furnished by a manufacturing concern in the middle West which remedied its repeated failure to obtain disciplined employees by the costly purchase of discharges from the United States army of one hundred soldiers, whom they employed at an increased rate of pay. These instances serve to confirm the assertion of one of the President's business advisers, that men who have honorably served in the army would be preferred as employees in civil life.

We hear a great deal about the value of German efficiency, and the evil militarism is justly despised. But that this is sentimental rather than logical is evident from the wonderful efficiency displayed by the French army, which is second only to the German. We hear, however, no complaint of French militarism.

Outlaws by Hospitality.

An outbreak of California golfers, eager for higher class competition in their next principal tournament, invited a number of middle West players to be their guests and to make the trip to the selected links in a special train to be provided by the hosts. On the ground that to visit California under such conditions would divest the visitors of their am-

ateur status, it is reported, the United States Golf Association threatens to list as a professional any golfer who offends in this way.

It is difficult to fathom the philosophy that supports this as a reasonable determination. The cities of the Pacific coast are 2,000 miles removed from the next large centre of golf activities; their golfers therefore have had but little high class competition; they are keen for it; to insure it they invite some of the best players from afar to visit and compete with them.

So far this surely seems like good sportsmanship. But hospitality is added. The Californians want to make their opponents their guests from start to finish. That, we gather, has caused the trouble.

If this is the case, and this is all we are able to make of it from the news reports, we submit that it has a comic as well as a serious look. Consider the Californians, by their hospitality making their welcome guests outlaws of sport?

Some satisfactory definitions of professionalism have been adopted by respectable amateur athletic authorities. We advise their study by gentlemen constituting the governing body of the United States Golf Association who have done so much in the past for the health and prosperity of their favorite sport.

A Question of Qualifications.

It is true, as Rear Admiral Victor Blue told the House Committee on Naval Affairs, that Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske "is very highly thought of in the navy as an inventor." That was all Admiral Blue had to say when questioned about the older officer's qualifications as an authority upon the efficiency of the navy. According to a report of the hearing, Admiral Blue "refused to go further." Previously he was asked "if anybody has successfully contradicted Rear Admiral Fiske's testimony last year that it would take five years to get the navy ready to meet an efficient navy." It occurs to us that before answering Admiral Blue might have corrected his questioner. What Admiral Fiske said to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, not last year, but on December 17, 1914, was this:

"I doubt if in five years we could get the navy up to the state of efficiency enjoyed by one of the navies of Europe."

Now this is not identical with the expression used by Representative BARTON, "an efficient navy," when calling for Admiral Fiske's opinion of the testimony of Admiral Fiske, who, it is no secret, had in mind the German navy. He regarded it as systematically thorough in its efficiency. To Mr. BARTON's question Admiral Blue replied that Bradley A. Fiske might have meant that it would have taken him five years as Aid of Operations to prepare the American navy for the supreme ordeal of battle—not with "an efficient navy" but with "one of the navies of Europe," namely, the German navy.

Let us see what Admiral Blue under interrogation on Tuesday thought of the state of preparedness of the American navy. Asked whether it was "ready to fight," this was his answer:

"The navy is prepared to meet any enemy it could possibly meet in the Pacific."

Why the Pacific? Obviously because Admiral Blue agreed with the officer who "is very highly thought of in the navy as an inventor" that the American navy was not prepared to meet any enemy it could possibly meet in the Atlantic. The general impression has been that the service regarded Bradley A. Fiske very highly, not only as the inventor of many valuable, in fact indispensable, devices that the navy uses, but as a practical and competent sea officer with a meritorious record in the Spanish and Philippine wars—he was mentioned for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle" by the Captain of the Petrel before Manila, and for "heroic conduct" by Dewey.

It is not too much to say that Admiral Fiske by his informing articles on service topics, his pride in the navy, his concern for its efficiency, and his quixotic fearlessness in pointing out its defects to Congress in order to have them remedied, is an inspiration to the officers and men who wear the uniform.

For Republicans Only.

Under the terms of the bicentennial reform bill passed by the Legislature on Tuesday, the residents of Monroe county, the site of Uncle George Armstrong, are to enjoy a degree of purity in their elections unknown beyond the borders of that government. The bipartisan election commission is abolished; a worthy Republican will preside over all the ballot boxes, the primary rolls and the registry lists; and in addition:

"All subordinate shall hold office at the pleasure of the new commissioner, and he shall conduct a school for election officials, for attendance at which candidates for these jobs shall receive \$1 a day and car fare."

Already other counties are preparing themselves for the application of similar altruistic acts. The contaminating influences of bipartisanship are to be removed from the up-State voter, and the important principle of undivided responsibility is to be enforced wherever the Republican majority is sufficiently strong.

What of the Democratic counties? Are they to be uplifted in the same manner? We fear not. "The direful possibilities inherent in conferring on the best of Democrats the broad powers that may with complete safety be

entrusted to any Republican are well known to Uncle George, and he will not imperil the State even to give expression to a perfect theory. The most unselfish philosopher must admit that the disinterested rearrangement of the world's practices to the minds of those with whom he deals, and Mr. Aldridge would never seek to impose on Democrats the obligation borne by Republicans.

One Lesson From the Baff Case.

If the police have succeeded in capturing the slayers of BARNET BAFF, who was shot on November 14, 1914, they have done more than solve a perplexing crime and bring its authors into court. They have given convincing evidence that immediate confinement does not mean immunity for assassins, and that their search for criminals is not a matter of days, but of months, and if necessary, years.

One of the factors that have encouraged lawbreakers in New York in the past has been the belief that as soon as attention was diverted from their nets pursuit became languid. They have felt that if they could escape capture for a comparatively short period they enjoyed immunity from molestation. We are not prepared to say that there has been no justification for this opinion. But the theory on which the police now work is that no crime can be neglected until the criminals have been captured and that the passage of time does not relieve them of their responsibility. The confidence which the lapse of a few months formerly inspired in evildoers is not justified by the conditions of to-day.

This fact once impressed on the criminal population will act as a deterrent to crime more powerful than any amount of enthusiastic but short lived activity.

Was the Kaiser's new national hymn written for Austria as well as Germany?

The death of JOHN C. SHERMAN removes one of the principal actors in an interesting and little understood episode of local politics. The first retirement of RICHARD CROKER, his return and resumption of authority in Tammany and the incidents connected therewith have been the subject of innumerable disputes. Mr. SHERMAN's version of it has been published in part, but the whole story has never been disclosed.

Mr. Wilson is writing a letter giving permission for the use of his name on the Ohio primary ballot, but he does not mean to convey the impression that he is an active candidate for re-nomination? Watchful waiting?

Following close on the reminiscences of Senator STEPHENSON of Wisconsin, EX-Senator FORAKER of Ohio tells a not less interesting story of his political enmeshments, triumphs and disappointments in the half century he spent in public life. Senator FORAKER had a part in all the political activities of the Republican party's most prosperous period. He won recognition, honors and substantial reward. Yet in his story, he tells of the disappointments, humiliations and disappointments of the party's decline. He tells of the humiliations of the party's decline. He tells of the humiliations of the party's decline.

King NICHOLAS has never dreamed of going to the United States. He would as soon think of going to the north pole. Premier MICHIKOWITZ.

Why the invidious comparison? New York has a much more seductive White Way than the north pole.

Now that the name of LEMUEL E. QUINN has been brought before the legislative committee which is investigating the Public Service Commission and everything else in town, the community may rest assured that everything is regular.

The official announcement that King George will be represented by a royal commission when Parliament re-assembles next week, having "decided to the opinion of his medical advisers that he should not at this stage of convalescence after his severe accident accept in person, the honor of doing honor to the court circles, so that the King's condition is still giving his physicians concern. It is now several months since he was reported to have been thrown from his horse in France at a review of the British army.

From the accident caused by such an accident a man usually recovers in a comparatively short time if no bones are broken, but as King George was carried off his ship in a crippled state and has never been seen in public since returning to England his injuries could have been of no ordinary character. The early bulletins were rather disquieting. When so many of his people are being killed at the front he would be reluctant naturally to have much said about his condition. But now that he is physically unable to open Parliament in person the charge would be considered. An official statement about the King's injuries will be expected from the medical men.

Golf beat TAPPE—Newspaper headline. And made the beating worth accepting.

Spurious styles for men are announced. The latest fashion of the sartorial world is an evening suit with a wine colored coat and a waistcoat of lavender. Where is the Beau Brummell who will wear it? Perhaps it will be taken up by the Hon. Cyclone DAVIS, who is getting to be quite a dandy.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT NORWAY.

A Norwegian Born Citizen Corrects Some Misstatements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A Norwegian by birth, though an American citizen, I have to take exception to certain statements made by Mr. Cunliffe-Owen in his article in THE SUN of January 29 "Will Norway and Denmark Be Drawn Into the War?" First, "She [Norway] owes the restoration of her independence after 500 years and her escape from the intolerable dominion of Sweden for the most part to the encouragement and support given to her by Great Britain and by Russia." Will Mr. Cunliffe-Owen please tell from what source he drew this information?

When Norway separated from Denmark in 1814 and set up for herself a constitution, she was not aided by Great Britain and Russia. France alone excepted, opposed her independence and threatened coercive measures. That is called "encouragement" and "support" in the article. Norway was not a "victim" of independence or "Swedish dominion." The so-called union, for reasons that are too well known to require mention, had been impossible and was finally dissolved. Encouragement and support from abroad were neither looked for nor needed.

The next unfounded statement is this: "Norway was not a victim of Swedish dominion down to 1905 received encouragement from the Russian Government and money to support her independence." Several Norwegian newspapers championing the cause of Norwegian independence were published at Petrograd and were distributed thence throughout Norway.

Denial of this is unnecessary, as the impossible tale contains its own refutation. Norway, having always been a sovereign nation, has never been a "victim" of Swedish dominion. At all times had full control of her financial resources, which have invariably been carefully managed and sufficient to support her independence. No money was needed from abroad. Norway is not a "victim" of Swedish dominion.

Equally unfounded is Mr. Cunliffe-Owen's statement that "whenever Bjornstjerne Bjornson and other Norwegian patriots became involved in trouble with the late King Oscar II. and were forced to flee the country, they were aided by the publication of Norway's newspapers."

Again I say, such a thing is impossible because unnecessary. Consequently the "victim" of "Swedish dominion" the Norwegians should to this day retain a great liking for the Russians. That there is sympathy with the great Russian people in the United States is a fact of which it is not to be wondered at, a sympathy that is deepened by appreciation of the eminent qualities of that remarkable man.

According to Mr. Cunliffe-Owen the Norwegians are so thoroughly democratic that they will not address their King and Queen with the respect due to a monarch. "They will not give," a fair search has not revealed that the duke wrote that we cannot forgive those whom we injure, but it has revealed that he was clearly of the opinion that we cannot forgive those whom we injure. Maxims of Boredom.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The sentiment of the first part of "N's" program, "Those whom we injure, we cannot forgive," is a certain grudge. I find expressed in several of the Maxims of Rochefort, as in Maximus XXIX: "Le mal que nous faisons nous le nous payons par la perte de nos honnêtes qualités." In regard to the second part of the program, "Those whom we injure, we cannot forgive," a fair search has not revealed that the duke wrote that we cannot forgive those whom we injure, but it has revealed that he was clearly of the opinion that we cannot forgive those whom we injure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The British idea of starving Teutons seems a silly and cruel thing. Keeping them hungry makes them angry, and wide awake. Besides it may drive their chemists to synthetic sausage making. Altery and the other members of the League of Nations, which is wrong in military ethics.

Why not try overfeeding them? The idea of starving Teutons seems a silly and cruel thing. Keeping them hungry makes them angry, and wide awake. Besides it may drive their chemists to synthetic sausage making. Altery and the other members of the League of Nations, which is wrong in military ethics.

Jersey Performers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The upper West Side is still suffering from the fumes and odors wafted across the Hudson from the chemical and oil refineries of Jersey City. The fumes are not only a nuisance, but they are also a health hazard. The Jersey performers are not only a nuisance, but they are also a health hazard.

The Moving Yanks.

From the *Herald Tribune*. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Vann, Misses Clara Turner and Eleanor Vann, Messrs. J. B. Dwyer and Rudolph Robinson attended the moving of the Vann family to the new home in the city.

New Honors for Ellhu Root in the Non-Official Primary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The one man for Governor of this State is Ellhu Root, and the people need him now more than ever.

THE KITCHEN STILL.

Prohibition Doomed to Failure If Whiskey Can Be Made at Home.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The description published in THE SUN of the "kitchen still," which has come into general use in Mississippi as the result of the adoption of the prohibition law, gives the real reason why prohibition has always failed, and must fail, as a remedy for the evils of intemperance. When any one desiring an alcoholic liquor can take an ordinary tea kettle, a few feet of rubber tubing and a pair of water with this simple apparatus convert a quart of molasses into a quart of full proof whiskey, it must be evident to even the most fanatical believer in the power of governments to make men temperate by law that their scheme will not work.

The plea for prohibition is always made on the ground that the use of alcoholic beverages is an evil and that the remedy is to prohibit its sale. It is admitted that it is the drinking of liquors that causes all the ills alleged to result from them. The prohibition amendment now pending in Congress does not prohibit their use, or manufacture for use, but merely their sale, or manufacture for sale. In a speech delivered in Congress in favor of his national prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States Representative Howard Chandler Christy said: "We do not say that a man shall not drink or make liquor in his own home for his own use. In other words, the drinking of liquor is not an evil, but that its sale should be prohibited, but the drinkers should be permitted to make and drink liquor without any restriction."

It has always been contended by the opponents of prohibition that its worst result was the creation of a spirit of hypocrisy, and that the prohibition law would be a clearer case of insanity and dishonesty than the present law. National prohibition will stop liquor drinking, but it will not stop the production and use of liquors, but simply to stop their sale. H. L. NEW YORK, February 9.

A PUZZLE OF WAR.

How Shall the Military Character of Monuments Be Established?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The wanton destruction of art, either in architecture or paintings, regular or proper as an act of war, assuming that a building with contents of that nature be not for the purpose of war, is a crime. Under the Mosaic law, fruit trees were to be spared in sieges of long duration. For "Is the tree of the field Man's hand has not planted, shall we cut it down? For thou mayest eat of them." If under the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye" so great consideration in war should be shown to the fruit trees, the tree as a food supply, should consideration not be shown under the more merciful code of "Love thy enemies." "Give to him that asketh thee for art, that it may descend to posterity."

Can it properly be held, because designs of war against an enemy emanate from a Government building, that its art collection may be destroyed together with the life of any admiral or their beauties who may chance to be visiting the building?

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Clear the Way for a Really Great Statesman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I coincide thoroughly with your correspondent Mr. R. T. Read as to the well wished for resignation of President Wilson. I have to offer, however, an amendment asking at the same time the resignation of Secretary Lansing. Secretary Lansing is a man of great ability and experience, and his resignation would be a great loss to the Government.

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IF WILSON WERE LOGICAL.

Surfrage Vagaries of the Presidential Mind Pointed Out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why does not President Wilson "stick to his colors"? He announces himself a suffragist, he votes for suffrage, but in his speech at Pittsburgh he says: "There is a sense in which the women of the country live more closely to the life of the men than the men. The preoccupations of business for the men who go to work for his daily bread, and for the bread of those whom he loves and who are dependent upon him, are such that the suffragist, he votes for suffrage, but in his speech at Pittsburgh he says: "There is a sense in which the women of the country live more closely to the life of the men than the men. The preoccupations of business for the men who go to work for his daily bread, and for the bread of those whom he loves and who are dependent upon him, are such that the suffragist, he votes for suffrage, but in his speech at Pittsburgh he says: "There is a sense in which the women of the country live more closely to the life of the men than the men. 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